

individuals or companies. How much more could they do if the government became a much larger investor in private securities?

Another issue is the matter of political correctness and the pressure that would materialize to use the money for a social statement. Should the government own stock in companies that make cigarettes? That distribute liquor? That offer abortions? That have operations in repressive nations? That have a bad environmental record? Some members of Congress might try to influence investments on the basis of social conscience instead of market savvy.

Clinton supporters have argued that the problem is solvable, perhaps with an independent board of long-term appointees, similar to the Federal Reserve Board. The board would direct investments, perhaps from a limited list of broad, mutual-fund type stocks.

Other opponents have wondered at the propriety of government ownership of shares in private sector companies. Stockholders have a say in company management, voting for board members and approving mergers and acquisitions. The government could have an effect on the company either way, if it voted the shares it owned and if it didn't.

There are precedents, however. States, cities and some independent federal agencies such as the Federal Reserve System have pension plans invested in stocks. Managers of those funds say they have not created any of the problems that critics are bringing up. On the other hand, those funds are not as large as the potential Social Security investment.

Removing the stock-market investment portion of Clinton's plan would not kill it. Experts suggest that it would mean the proposal would extend the solvency of Social Security only 50 years rather than 55 years.

The plan is a radical departure from current practices. It has some intriguing aspects, but comes with troubling questions such as those raised by Greenspan. The questions need to be answered before the plan can be assessed.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE RIGHT TO LIFE ACT

#### HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 9, 1999*

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on an issue that is of great concern to many Americans, abortion. Every year, approximately 1.5 million innocent babies are intentionally killed because of abortion. This represents 4,000 times a day that an unborn child is taken from its mother's womb and denied the opportunity to live. In some instances, these babies are killed moments before taking their first breath. Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment to our Constitution clearly states that no State shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." I wholeheartedly believe that these constitutional rights should include our nation's unborn children.

Mr. Speaker, in the landmark case of *Roe v. Wade*, the Supreme Court refused to determine when human life begins and therefore

found nothing to indicate that the unborn are persons protected by the Fourteenth Amendment. In the decision, however, the Court did concede that, "If the suggestion of personhood is established, the appellants' case, of course, collapses, for the fetus' right to life would be guaranteed specifically by the Amendment." Considering Congress has the constitutional authority to uphold the Fourteenth Amendment, coupled by the fact that the Court admitted that if personhood were to be established, the unborn would be protected, it can be concluded that we have the authority to determine when life begins.

It is for this reason that today I am introducing the Right to Life Act. This legislation does what the Supreme Court refused to do in *Roe v. Wade* and recognizes the personhood of the unborn for the purpose of enforcing four important provisions in the Constitution: (1) Sec. 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment prohibiting states from depriving any person of life; (2) Sec. 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment providing Congress the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this amendment; (3) the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment, which concurrently prohibits the federal government from depriving any person of life; and (4) Article I, Section 8, giving Congress the power to make laws necessary and proper to enforce all powers in the Constitution.

The Right to Life Act will protect millions of future children by prohibiting any state or federal law that denies the personhood of the unborn, thereby effectively overturning *Roe v. Wade*. I urge my colleagues to join me in this very important endeavor.

#### TRIBUTE TO SHEILA BROCKMAN AND THE STUDENTS OF ST. ANTHONY'S SCHOOL

#### HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 9, 1999*

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ms. Sheila Brockman and her junior high school science class of St. Anthony's School in Streator, Illinois for their remarkable and successful efforts to save Pluto from demotion as a planet.

Earlier this year, the Minor Planet Center, a division of the International Astronomical Union, responsible for monitoring the comets, asteroids and other bodies orbiting the sun, proposed that Pluto be given a number and considered only a minor planet.

Pluto was discovered on February 16, 1930 by Clyde Tombaugh, a native of Streator, Illinois while working at the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Arizona. Mr. Tombaugh was the only American and one of just five people in history to discover a planet orbiting the sun.

Expressing their pride in Mr. Tombaugh's significant achievement, the St. Anthony students, led by Ms. Brockman, quickly began a letter writing campaign to the International Astronomical Union. The protest movement launched by the St. Anthony students drew support from schools around the State of Illinois and national media attention.

As a result of the growing public outrage raised by the leadership of Ms. Brockman and the St. Anthony students, the International Astronomical Union announced from its headquarters in Paris, France that it would be making no proposal to change the status of Pluto as the ninth planet in the solar system.

I wholeheartedly commend Ms. Brockman and the St. Anthony students both for their pride in the City of Streator and its history and also for their realization that in America a small group of citizens taking a strong stand for something in which they believe can make a difference.

#### TRIBUTE TO ANNE SPEAKE

#### HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 9, 1999*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Anne Speake for her service as president of the Fresno Chamber of Commerce. Anne Speake's leadership and community involvement has had a profound impact on the advancement and quality of life on commerce in the Central San Joaquin Valley.

Anne Speake is the owner and operator of the International English Institute. Anne started this business over 15 years ago, and is a successful business woman not only in the Valley but globally through the International English Institute. Most recently, she was selected to receive the Central California Women in Business Award by the U.S. Small Business Administration.

Anne Speake is a role model for all women owning businesses. Mrs. Speake is deeply committed to our community and actively serves on several state and local organizations. She currently serves on the Executive Committee of the Fresno Business Council, as Vice Chair of the Fresno Revitalization Corporation, and as a member in the Economic Development Corporation.

As Fresno Chamber of Commerce President, Anne Speake is viewed as a consensus builder and a leader. During her term as Chamber President, she sought to improve service to its 2,300 members and increase the internal efficiency within the Chamber. Under her leadership the Fresno Chamber of Commerce has played a central role in the revitalization of downtown Fresno and initiated several community and cultural improvement projects. In addition, she was an advocate of greater community involvement through Leadership Fresno, which graduated 31 students, and the Employment Competency Committee certified 500 students who worked with business people throughout the year.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to Anne Speake for her service as President of the Fresno Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Speake is a faithful public servant, who has shown care for small business and dedication to her community. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Anne Speake many more years of success.